GREAT BRITAIN. PASSAGE OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL. LONDON, Tuesday, July 13, 1869-7 a.m. The debate on the Irish Church bill was resumed

in the House of Lords last evening. The Earl of Clancarty moved that the bill be read the third time three months hence. He opened the debate in a speech in support of his motion. He admitted that the verdict of the country in the late elections was favorable to the bill; but the defails were then unknown to the people. He believed if the matter could be tested now the bill would be re-

The Earl of Derby said that beyond opposing the second reading, he had contented himself by giving a silent vote. His objections to the bill were not removed. He was opposed on principle to disestablishment and disendowment. Even with the amendment recently introduced, the Established Church was left with a miserable pittance-absolately insufficient for her purposes. He would vote for the amendments if they were pressed, but he advised their withdrawal, so as to throw the responsibility of rejected reasonable amendments on the House of Commons. He hoped the Lords would firmly resist all the attempts of the Commons to

modify the amendments. Further discussion ensued, after which the Earl of Clancarty's amendment was withdrawn. The Earl of Derby announced his intention to submit a protest against the bill.

The bill was then read the third time, and the question recurred, Shall the bill pass ?

The Earl of Devon moved as an amendment the emission of the clause permitting the bishops to be retained in their seats, and spoke in favor of his mo-

Earl De Grey, on the part of the Government, supported the amendment.

Lord Cairus opposed any alteration of the amendments. He thought it no greater anomaly to allow the bishops to retain their seats than the bill itself, which is altogether an anomaly and full of novel-

The Earl of Carnarvon supported the amendment. He urged the point that if the bishops were allowed to keep their seats the substance would have gone but the shadow be retained. He thought it better that the measure should be final and complete.

Lord Hatherly urged the inconsistency of the retention of seats to the bishops when the qualification

After some further discussion the Lords divided with the following result: For the amendment, 180; against, 82. The announcement was greeted with lond and long-continued cheering from the ministerial benches.

Earl Stanhope moved the insertion of a provise for furnished residences and globes for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, and introduced the principle of concurrent endowment.

Lord Houghton thought that the requirements produced the impression that Ireland was to give religious equality. The bill did not. He would support the proposal for concurrent endowment. The Duke of Somerset thought the bill ought to be

liberal to Catholics and Protestants. What the bill wanted throughout was a little generosity. The House of Commons, in their amendments, professed to give generosity; but unfortunately their liberality was all one-sided. He supported the motion.

The Earl of Kimberly opposed the motion, on the ground that it was contrary to the pledges given by the Liberal party at the general election.

The Earl of Granard also opposed the amendment. The Catholic Hierarchy was not prepared to accept State endowments. It was impossible for Catholics to vote for the motion except at the expense of consistency and good faith. What the Irish Catholics wanted was the disestablishment and disendowment estracised Catholics and deprived the Irish of all local self-government.

The Earl of Dunraven said that the hopes of the Catholies had been much disappointed by the character which the bill had now assumed. Instead of being a measure of disestablishment and disendowment, it was a measure of disestablishment and reëndowment. He urged the point that the Parliament would never remove the discontent or obtain the confidence of the Irish people but by a bona fide pressure guaranteeing perfect religious equality.

Earl Russell supported the motion. He favored religious equality in Ireland, but without the principle of concurrent endowment; the present bill does Lord Westbury had not voted for the second read-

ing of the bill out of deference to public opinion. He thought at the last elections the question was not sufficiently understood to enable the country to dictate to the Legislature. He thought the present Constitution of the Church was a great evil. He would favor any measure of beneficent reform. He regarded the present time as an opportunity to send forth a message of peace and religious equality; and he would regret if this opportunity to restore peace were lost through the bigotry of one party or the high spirit of the other, which induced them to disclaim concurrent endowment, and pronounce it a sin to do anything for a religious sect which comprises nineteen-twentieths of the Christian world. He thought unless they were equipoised and balanced

ments were unjust. Earl Granville opposed the motion. The feelings of the constituencies were against any proposal for leveling. The adoption of the motion would only cause embarrassment.

by equal benefit to the Catholics the Lords' amend-

Lord Cairns opposed the motion, believing the system of indiscriminate endowment unsuited for the

After further debate the Lords divided, with the following result: For the amendment, 121; against,

114. The principle of concurrent endowment was thus agreed to. The bill was then passed. Lord Redesdale presented Earl Derby's protest,

and then at a late hour their Lordships adjourned. MR. OTWAY ON THE BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA. In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Sykes in respect to the relations of England with China, admitted that it was the interests of England to strengthen the Central Government of that country, and not weaken it by gunboat policy and extravagant demands. He reminded the House that America and other countries had treaty rights in China as well as England. In revising the treaty of Tientsin we must consider the probable action of other countries as well as our own demands and rights. The internal trade of the country was destroyed by British merchants selling certificates to Chinese traders, to enable them to defraud their own government. The Chinese Government desires to yield to the wishes of the merchants, and when the Emperorattains his major-

ity it is hoped that we shall be able to treat with him on all questions in regards to the rigets of trade in that country of English merchants. A MINERS' FIGHT. A collision occurred at Sheffield to-day between two parties of miners, one belonging to the Union, and the other consisting of anti-Union men. The

fighting was severe and many were injured-one AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH CUBA - BRITISH

OPINION. The Star to-day says the intervention of Americans has undoubtedly helped to prolong the insurrection in Cuba. The Government, it is true, has resolutely declined to be led into acts of open hostility to Spain, but the Lairds of America have contrived in some instances to outwit it. This does not exculpate England, but shows that the faults of which she is accused Cuba. The Government, it is true, has resolutely

may be committed by another nation at the very time it is exacting redress for them.

> FRANCE. IMPORTANT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Paris, Tuesday, July 13, 1869. It is officially announced that the Senate will be convoked for August 2; that the session of the Corps Legislatif will be immediately prorogued; and that the resignation of the ministers have been accepted but they continue to hold office until their successors are appointed.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTERS. All the Ministers have resigned. The resignations of MM. Rouher and La Valette have been accepted by the Emperor. The other members of the Cabinet remain. The new ministry will be a transitional one. Emile Ollivier refuses a portfolio for the present, but will probably accept in the end. The Radicals are indignant at the prolongation of

the Legislative Body. THE TIERS-PARTI SATISFIED.

The Tiers party deeming the message of the Emperor satisfactory, have withdrawn the proposed interpellation. The Debats to-day, in commenting on the political reforms promised by the Emperor, thinks that it is impossible to undervalue their meaning, and unjust not to be grateful for the Emperor's concessions.

> SPAIN. THE NEW MINISTRY.

Madrid, Tuesday, July 13, 1869. The new Ministry has been formed, and is composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, Gen. Prim; Minister of the Marine, Admiral Topete; Minister of State, Silvela; Minister of the Interior, Sogasta; Minister of Agriculture, Echegaray; Minister of Finance, Ardanez; Minister of Justice, Zoulla : Minister of the Colonies, Becerra,

PROTESTANT BURIAL. The remains of a Spanish lady, who died in the Protestant faith, were interred to-day in the General Cemetery. This is is the first case of the burial of a Protestant in the Cemetery which has occurred | Chiltern and Gulnare, were in communication with under the recent order of the Alcalde, permitting and defending such funerals. Nearly 200 Spanish Protestants were present. There was no disturbance.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 13, 1869. The Bishop of Linz has been convicted before a civil court of uttering doctrines subversive of public order, and has been sentenced to three months' im-

MALTA. DEATH OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL. LONDON, Tuesday, July 13, 1869. William Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta,

SERVIA. THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BELGRADE, Tuesday July 13, 1859. The New Constitution has been promulgated, and is received with much enthusiasm by the people.

> PARAGUAY. REPORTED VICTORY OF THE ALLIES. Lisnon, Tuesday, July 13, 1809.

The South American steamer has arrived, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 16th ult. It was reported at Rio that the Allied forces had fought a decisive battle with the Paraguayans and achieved a complete victory.

CUBA.

DEATH OF CONSUL STEDMAN-AMERICAN VESSEL DETAINED.

HAVANA, July 18 .- Mr. Stedman, Consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, died in that city on the 6th inst. The American steamer Hero has pany to carry a line out beyond the jurisdiction of arrived at Porto Rico from the Bay of Samana. She | the United States, and splice it with the French caof the Established Church and social and political is detained by the authorities of Porto Rico on sus- ble, in order to avoid any difficulty growing out picion of being employed by the rebels.

> GEN. CESPEDES ON THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. THOMAS JORDAN.

From Sabanilla de Silanica, at date of June , Gen. Cespedes has promulgated an order assigning ien. Jordan to high command in the Cuban Army. He

says, addressing his countrymen:

The organization of the army in the different States into which the republic is divided has been and is constantly the chief object of the action of the Covernment, because without organization it is not possible to have a operations cannot be always such as may be desired, notwithstanding the valor of the chiefs and the soldiers
who cor cose it. To carry out this beneficent
idea, therefore (and first having had the approbation of this Government), the General-inUnief has named the American General, Thomas
Jordan, chief of the operations in this State. In doing so
he has taken into account the fact that the officer appointed is a man of valor, of knowledge, and of military
skill. These qualities were demonstrated at the moment
of the arrival of said chief to these shores, and likewise
in the deeds which he has exemplified while fighting our
enemy on our own self. Let it be further added that personal qualities adorn this gentleman and render him
worthy of respect and of esteem. Hence I hope that you,
as true patriots, who have proved a thousand times your
adhesion to the cause, will consider the acquisition of
Gen. Jordan as of much importance for the revolution,
and that we all shall give proofs of the fact that we know
how to do honor to men of ability who come to combat at
our side for the independence of Cuba.

GARDINER'S ISLAND—THE MEN DISBANDED—

GARDINER'S ISLAND-THE MEN DISBANDED-THE REPORTED EXPEDITION A CANARD-THE

RETURNING SOLDIERS. On Monday last Col. Ryan, at Gardiner's

Island, received orders from Maj.-Gen. Golcouria, dated from this city, to disband his command at once. The men, to the number of 250, were accordingly discharged, but are to hold themselves in readiness for further commands. Some of them arrived in town yesterday by a tug that was sent up on Monday. The rest, accompanied by Col. Ryan, will probably be here to-day. They are in good spirits, and deny that any of their in good spirits, and deny that any of their number were disaffected and anxious to desert while on the bland. They have had plenty to eat, with the exception of the two first days on the island, having bought (not stogen, as an evening cotemporary has it) four sheep, potatoes, milk, de., of Mr. Gardiner, which lasted until the arrival of the tug with stores. They speak highly of the propietor of the island, Mr. Gardiner, at whose house the officers frequently spent the evening, and whom they complimented with a seronade a few days ago. They also assert that the account published in several city papers, asserting that the men had stolen catables, and that they had mutinied on the 4th inst., while under the influence of liquor, is without foundation. On the contrary, the soldiers were perfectly orderly in conduct, which statement is corroborated by Llout-Col. O'Leary and others. The former officer, accompanied by Col. Currier and Lleut, Bussy, arrived in town last Friday, having left Gardiner's Island on the morning previous in an open boat. After being nearly wrecked by a violent storm, they reached Greenport, the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, 12 males distant, and from thence came to the city, the conductor of the train refusing to take fare, which, to tell the truth, they had not to give him. Of Col. Ryan's command all are Cubans, with the exception of about 50 Itsh-Americans, and one company of 70 Germans. The latter are all veterans, six of themnow serving as privates—having been officers in the Prassian army. It is a noticeable fact that nearly all the leaders of this expedition were Irish-Americans. The following facts relative to the capture of the Chase have not heretofore been publisher: About 12 o'clock on the night of Monday, June 28, the day the Cool was captured and the men took refuge on Gadiner's Island, the guards reported a strange vessel approaching, displaying the Cuban lights. Gols. Ryan and O'Leary immediately went down to the shore to examine her. The Chase was then anchored about 5 ber were disaffected and anxious to desert while on the bland. They have had plenty to eat, with the exNEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

the Spanish spies with which the city is overrun, and it is asserted that the U. S. Deputy Marshals are in the pay of Spain. THE CUBAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Cuban Headquarters last evening presented a lively scene. Over 100 soldiers of the Army of the Republic of Cuba were quartered there, and the greetings to those who had just arrived from Gardiner's Island were many and cordial. They were surrounded by a crowd of congratulating friends, and innumerable questions were asked them, relative to their experiences while on the island.

THE NEW CABLE SUCCESS.

ARRIVAL AT ST. PIERRE OF THE GREAT EASTERN -MAKING READY TO SPLICE THE ENDS.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, July 13, 1869. The Great Eastern arrived off this island to-day, and is now splicing the cable. The shore end here was laid down several days ago by another steamer of the expedition-the William Corry. This part of the cable was thirty miles long. After being laid it was buoyed, and the Corry stood off, keeping near so as to be ready to pick up the buoy when the Great Great Eastern had only to find the Corry and splice the two cables to complete the communication between Brest and St. Pierre. The day was unusually clear and bright, and this facilitated the labor. Electrical signals have not yet been exchanged with Breat by the office here, because the land end is scaled and the instruments are all on board another vessel of the expedition yet to arrive. The Great Eastern will return to Europe immediately. The line hence to the United States will be finished by the Chiltern. It is a holiday here, but no great enthusiasm is manifested. THE CABLE CUT AND BUOYED-THE SPLICE NOT

St. Pierre, Miquelos, July 13-61 p. m. At 31 o'clock p. m. to-day the Great Eastern cut and buoyed the Brest cable, at about 20 miles from shore, and at a point about five miles from the buoy of the shore end. The splice, therefore, is not made. The cause of the delay is not known, as no communication has been held with the shore. All the vessels of the cable fleet, the Skandarci, William Corry, the Great Eastern by signal at the time the cable was

THE NEW CABLE AND ITS TERMINI.

The Cable, which has just reached its destination, will be a thousand miles longer than the English Cable, or about eight thousand miles altogether. Its moneyed projectors are Messrs. Erlanger and Renter, the noterious enemies of the North during the late war, who are backed by a large array of stockholders. The longest section of the Cable is that from Brest to St. Pierre, 2,325 miles; the shorter one, from St. Pierre to the coast of Massachusetts, will be 722 miles long. The sections of the Cable between Brest, St. Pierre and Boston are six in number, and it needs six splicings between

This island, hitherto an insignificant point, has beome conspicuous by the success of the cable. South of Newfoundland are three small islands owned by France in the interest of the abundant fisheries in their neighborhood. These islands are St. Pierre and the two Miguelons, and they contain altogether about 100 square miles, and a few thousand inhabitants, who export annually about eight million francs' worth, importing whale and codfish oil and codfish principally to the extent of a little less than eight million of francs. The islands are the sole remains of French possession in Northern America, and date their ownership from an early period of colonization. When Newfoundland was surrendered to the Government of Queen Anne they were nevertheless retained by France.

Rouse's Hummock, at the town of Duxbury in Massachusetts, and near the Garnet Light of Plymogth Harbor, will be the American end of the cable. The Massachusetts Legislature have chartered a comtion of the United States law with reference to this subject. Duxbury, where the Cable will have an office, was once a ship-building port of promise, but, like Plymouth and Salem, has passed into decay commercially. The late United States Consul-General at Tripoli, Mr. J. M. Gaines, will have charge of the office, assisted by twelve operators, According to the terms of the original Imperial grant, the price of a dispatch is not to exceed \$20 for 20 words. The insulation of the Cable is believed to be perfect, and its central wire is larger than that of the English line.

THE NEW DOMINION.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET-THE ORANGEMEN.

QUEBEC, July 13 .- An unseemly contention, like that which occurred at Montreal, took place to-day, between addresses to the Governor-General. The President of the St. Jean Society claimed the precedence. The others objected, but offered to draw lots. This was refused, and the Governor hearing of the dispute refused to receive any of them.

TORONTO, July 13 .- The Daily Telegraph says: "The Hon. Mr. Rose is about to retire from the Cabinet, and Sir John A. McDonald or Sir George E. Cartier will succeed him as Finance Minister." The Paris crew will row at the regatta here on the 9th of August. The Montreal and Ottawa, and an American crew have also entered. The Orangemen celebrated the 12th by a grand gathering The Orangemen celebrated the 12th by a grand gathering at St. Catharine's yesterday. About 40 lodges, present, joined in the procession. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, Grand Master, and others, delivered addresses. Everything passed off peaceably.

THE NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.

THE CROWD DIMINISHING-THE FEMALE PREACH-ERS-A BLUNDERING DISPATCH.

ROUND LAKE, July 13 .- Since my last there ans been a very perceptible falling off in the attendance at the camp. Dishop Simpson's sermon, being the grand feature of the occasion, had attracted many thousand people here who are now among the absent; then, there were a few hundreds who could not stand the food supplied by the boarding tent keepers; and there were other hundreds, who, not numbering among the justified or the sanctified, but feeling a lively interest in the progress of the world, have taken their departure to Saratoga, to attend the Woman's Suffrage Convention, which opened there this morning under the most favorable auspices. About 3,000 people left here yesterday and to-day. There is a family from Maine, who brought with them their pedding and provisions, who intend to stay until the last hour, although their stock of comestibles was exhausted on Sunday night.

Yesterday the morning sermon was preached by the Rev. Andrew Longacre, of Philadelphia. In the afternoon, the Rev. Geo. Hughes, of New-Jersey, delivered a stirring address. The supplementary meetings are, as usual, well attended, and the lady preachers enjoy a fair share of public attention. My ancient friend of the fluttering cap has been engaged all day in doing wordy battle against tobacco, rum, adultery, dress, and the other enemies of godliness, and but for her excessive vehemence would be a mighty power in bringing over arant sinners. She unmasked a new battery this morning, and opened a hot fire upon the sin of horse-racing. She declares that on the day the races begin at Saratoga she will be there, and will not miss the opportunity to make known the will of God on the subject of wagering, betting, gambling, and otherwise risking, losing, and stealing what should be appled to the decent purposes of

stealing what should be applied to the decent purposes of life.

A New-York morning paper of Monday's date contains a dispatch, oatensibly from Round Lake, but evidently written within the unholy precincts of Frinting House Square, in which it is gravely set forth that certain preaches preached on Sunday who didn't preach at all, and that 2,000 people arrived by the Hudson River boats, when it is well known to the youngest pupil in the Maltaville School, that the boats on the Hudson Kiver make their landing at least 13 miles away, as the crow flees, and that on the Babbath no trains from Troy stopped at the grounds. This kind of enterprise may be commendable, but it should be engaged in only by those who have conned their geography lessons to some purpose.

The weather continues beautiful, and the comfort of living here (barring the eating) is worth a journey to enjoy.

....Arrangements were concluded yesterday

WASHINGTON.

A CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY-THE RESULT

IN VIRGINIA -- THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION ORDERED—THE YERGER HABEAS CORPUS CASE—PERSONAL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Tuesday, July 13, 1869. A full meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. The session was long, it being necessary to dispose of a large amount of business, in consequence of the contemplated absence of the President from the city after Thursday. The most important matter considered was the naming of a day for the elections in Mississippi and Texas. It appears that several of the Cabinet officers are not eased with the result in Wirginia, and look upon the triumph of the Walker party rather as a defeat for the Administration than a victory. These Cabinet officers have been in consultation on the subject with the few Republican Senators and Representatives who are now here, and they also are of the opinion that the result in Virginia is a doubtful victory. They say as to be ready to pick up the buoy when the Great Mr. Walker may mean well enough, but they fear the Eastern should come in sight. Thus the large majority of doubtful men in the Legislature may swamp him, and carry the State back to the condition in which Georgia and Louislana now are. Prominent Reublican Congressmen in those States which hold elections this Fall write here expressing the same opinion. The Stokes party of Tennessee, especially, fear that if the Administration fully indorses the action of Virginia it will do them great injury in the approach ing election in their State. This feeling of uncertainty on the part of so many of the prominent Republican con' gressmen was communicated to the Executive at the meeting of the Cabinet held on Friday last, and a full and free discussion of the same was then had. This explains the careful action of the President in regard to Mississippi and Texas. It was agreed to-day to name the fourth Tuesday in November for the election in Mississippi. The order will probably be issued to-morrow.

The application for a writ of hubeas corpus in the Yer ger case will be heard and finally disposed of by Chief-Justice Chase in the Supreme Court Chamber, at the Capitol, to-morrow morning, Attorney-General Hear has signified his intention to be present at that time, as the representative of the Government. The point to be determined is, whether that part of the Reconstruction acts which provides for the trial of persons accused of

crimes by military Commissions is constitutional.

Col. Thomas Moore, late of Gen. Sheridan's staff, one of
the most gallant efficers of the army, was to-day appointed Bank Examiner by the Secretary of the Treasury He will probably resign from the army, and accept the eltion on the 1st of August.

Secretary Rawlins will leave here to-morrow for a ten day's visit to his home in Danbury, Conn. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan arrived here this morning; he will remain several days. Gen. Sherman will leave here on Saturday next for a visit to New-Hampshire. He will be absent about a fortnight.

The work of reducing the force in the War Department has been fluished, and about 150 employes in the several Bureaus dismissed.

VINCENT COLLYER ON THE INDIAN QUESTION-A RELIGIOUS FEELING PREVAILING AMONG THE TRIBES-THE GREAT COTTON CASE-CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

CUSTOMS RECERITS.

[GENERAL PERSS DISPATCH.]

Vincent Collyer, Secretary to the United States Indian Commission, organized at Cooper Institute a year ago, left the City of New-York on the 15th of February, and has been absent five months. He says he visited and clesely inspected 51 tribes in their wigwams and native homes, numbering nearly 66,600 souls, located in Kansas, the Indian Territory, Texas, New-Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. He has traveled 400 miles on foot, 250 on horseback, 1,400 by stages, and 3,704 by railroad; total 5,754 miles. Some of the tribes are the most warlike and troublesome in the country; others the most exilted and troublesome in the country; others the most civilized. Among them all he was well received, and in many cases with marked hospitality. In nearly all the tribes visited school teachers and farming tools were found, and in the journey he did not see a case of drunkenness, witness a scene of violence or lear a blasphemous word by an Indian. He believes that by patient efforts all the tribes can be civilized, and that he sas than two years we will have heard the last of "Indian outrages." keep religious feeling pervaded nearly all their conver-ion and councils

sation and controlls.

Secretary Houtwell this morning received a telegram from Gen. Francis A. Osborne, recently appointed supervisor for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Consecticut, declining the appointment. L. T. Adams of New-York has been appointed Consult at Malta.

The following are the Customs receipts at the ports named from July 1 to July 10, inclusive: Hoston, \$14,635; New-York, \$2,944,800; Philadelphia, \$253,330; Haltimore, \$20,708; New-Orleans, June 21 to July 3, \$141,535; San Francisco, June 11 to June 20, \$266,324; total, \$4,856,868.

Exercitary Boutwell has reappointed T. J. Kinsella Special Agent of the Treasury Department. This is the gentleman who recently cretary Boutwell has reappointed T.
Special Agent of the Tronsury Der
is the gentleman who
stigated the New-Orleans Custom

to carry the case up, either to the United States

ARE DESERTERS ENTITLED TO BOUNTY !

Washington, July 13. - The Second Controller of the Treasury, in answer to questions from the Atterney-General, makes the following decision, which will affect \$20,000,000 of claims against the Government:

In reply to your communication I respectfully state that it has uniformly been held by this office that a solders' right to bounty is forfeited, tpso facto, by desertion. It has been decided heretofore that by the regulations of the Army, having the force of law, a desertion forfeits all pay, &c., due a deserter, and vests the money in the United States, and even a pardon cannot give him what has, by his own act, been virtually placed in the Treasury; that he can claim nothing under the contract of enlistment which he violated. That under the act of July 22, 1861, a soldier can have no tife to bounty only on an honerable discharge after two years service, or for wounds received, &c. That document itself not saying whether the discharge was honerable or dishonorable, this fact must be determined by proof. That when it fully appeared by the papers in the case that during the time for which he was culisted he had been guilty of the most dishonorable crime which the soldier can commit, viz., desertion, it was not an honorable discharge, and the bounty could not be paid. That bounties paid by installments are subject to the same general conditions as the bounty due under the law of 1801, and the installments remaining unpaid at desertion are forfeited, and cannot be carned by subsequent return and service. That even if there be doubt on the subject, the benefit of the doubt ought not to be given to the man who deserted his flag and his country in her hour of need. In addition to the accompanying letter and decisions, I suggest that a fact or charge duly entered on record is prima facia evidence of desertion, and is sufficient to bar payment of bounty, Muster rolls of the Xarny, when properly certified, are official, and are all that is required by law to fix the amount of pay or allowance to which the soldier is entitled. If the record is error ous he has his remedy, and it is competent for the War Depart Attorney-General, makes the following decision, which will affect \$20,000,000 of claims against the Government; Government, and has been uniformly acted upon by accounting officers and the War Department. While a mercharge of desertion is not sufficient ground upon which to inflict punishment upon a soldier, an entry of desertion upon the rolls is sufficient evidence upon which to suspend or withhold the payment of bounty, at least until the charge is removed, either by his acquittal or by the action of the Department. If the bounty was paid while the charge of descrition is pending it would in most cases be too late for the Government to secure itself or recover the money, if the soldier was afterward convicted. It is also often impossible, from the exigencies of the service, to organize courts-martial to try all cases of desertion that arise. It would have been utterly impossible to have organized courts-martial for the trial of all deserters during the war. The Government undoubtedly has the right of waiving trial for desertion, and of returning deserters to duty without trial on such terms, not inconsistent with law, as it sees fit, but such return does not affect the record nor fact of desertion. I add, for your information, that if the decision of the Government, disallowing bounties in these cases be reversed by the Courts, a sum largely exceeding \$20,000,000 will be withdrawn from the Treasury in the payment of claims by deserters. Very Respectfully,

J. M. Broaddikad, Comptroller.

PACIFIC RAILEOAD AND TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIES. Washington, July 13 .- The Attorney-General has rendered the following decision to the Secretary of

the Treasury:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 12.

The Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir: By your letter of the 25th of June, 1869, you submit to me the consideration of the eleventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for unlitary, postal, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, in which it is provided that no more than 50,000 of said bonds, for \$1,000 each, shall be paid under this act to aid in constructing the main line of the said railroad and telegraph, and request me to give you my opinion.

"As to what constitutes the main line of said railroad and telegraph, indicating the point of its commencement in the East and its termination in the West," I have given the question careful consideration and am of the opinion that the true construction of the statute referred to the main line of the Pacific Railroad, intended in the eleventh section thereof, commences at the one hundredth meridian longitude west from Greenwich and terminates at the eastern boundary of the State of California. Very respectfully.

E. R. HOAR, Attorney-General. ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 12.

customs officers express the opinion that the parties will not be able to furnish the required bond. A large number of cigars have been seized by Collector Stockdale in the last few days. About 100,000 belonging to one of the largest cigar importers in the city were seized to-day.

UNPRECEDENTED RISE IN THE COLORADO RIVER -THE WHOLE VALLEY SUBMERGED, AND CROPS DESTROYED-REPORTED DESTRUCTION

DISASTROUS FRESHET IN TEXAS.

OF THE TOWNS OF BASTROP AND WEBBER-VILLE-GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. GALVESTON, Texas, July 13 .- Special disatches from Columbus, Texas, say the Colorado River is higher than ever known before. The water rose 47 feet and eight inches, but is now falling slowly. The whole valley is entirely under water, and the crops are de stroyed. The railroad between Alleytown and Columbus is washed away for several hundred yards, and is badly damaged between Eagle Lake and Alleytown. A number of persons have been drowned below Columbus. Alleytown is six feet under water. Dead bodies have been seen floating past there. The water cut off Dunnovant's and other plantations at Eagle Lake. The occupants are supposed to have perished. At La Grange the water is still four feet on the public square. It is rumored that Bastrop and Webberville have been washed away and many lives lost. The latter towns are situated on lower lands than La Grango. The Brazos is very high and is still rising. THE FLOOD IN KANSAS-THE LOSS OF LIFE EX-

AGGERATED. LEAVENWORTH, Ks., July 13 .- The Times and Conservative publishes a full report of the great flood at Paoli, Kansas. There was only two deaths by drowning. The loss of property is very great. Three streams near Paoli rose, in a few hours, 30 feet, carrying off houses, mills, rences, and everything capable of floating. Paoli looked like an island in a lake. Two bridges were swept away; hogs and cattle were drowned, and the crops on the bottom lands suffered severely. The flood subsided on Monday, nearly as rangily as it rose. on Monday, nearly as rapidly as it rose.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

THE CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS-ISHAM G. HARRIS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

MEMPHIS, July 13 .- The Chinese Labor Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock at Greenlaw Opera-House by W. H. Cherry, President of the Chamber of Commerce. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tuggle,

of Commerce. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tuggle, Charles Kartecht was chosen temporary Chairman, who responded in a brief address, setting forth the objects of the Convention, showing the great necessity of cheap labor in order to develop the resources of the country. Col. Leon Trousdale was chosen temporary Secretary, and a Committee of one delegate from each State represented, to report on permanent organization, was appointed, as follows:

Seath Carolina, Dr. Green, Tennessee, E. M. Apperson; Mississippi, Gen. Miley: Georgia, Dr. F. F. Taber, Alebana, Col. Gus. Heavy; Lenisiana, Julie W. H. Sulton; Arkansa, T. S. Flourney; Missouri, J. M. Baris, Califersia, C. W. Wicker, Kentacky, D. G. Red.
Col. J. W. Chapp, of Memphis, then delivered an address in which he denied the object of the meeting was antagonistic to white or black labor, but showed that in England the proportion of area was six acres to every laborer, while in eleven Southern States it was 265 acres.
The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: Permanent Chairman, Isham G. Harris, of Tonnessee, and a long list of Vice-presidents and secretaries. Mr. Harris on taking the chair, briefly responded, saying it had met for action and not for talking. A committee of five was appointed on the order of business as follows: Judge Sutton, of Louislana; Gus. A. Henry, of Alabama; Robertson Tapp, of Tennessee; T. C. Flourney, of Arkansas, and Mr. Speers, of Mississippi. After some unimportant business a committee was appointed to consider the most practical means of drawing labor from Chima or India, with J. W. Chapp as chairman. Committees were appointed on transportation, finance and inmigration. A telegram was received from St. Louis saying that Koopmanshoop would be here tomorrow. The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. The meeting was very large, and delegates are continually arriving.

ARRIVAL OF KOOPMANSHOOP AT ST. LOUIS—HE

ARRIVAL OF KOOPMANSHOOP AT ST. LOUIS-HE IS WILLING TO SUPPLY THE SOUTHERN STATES WITH COOLIES.

St. Louis, July 13 .- Koopmanshoop, the coolse contractor from San Francisco, left here this after-noon, for Memphis, to attend the Labor Convention. He says the Chinamen who are now on the Pacific coast are says the Chinamen who are now on the Pacific coast are receiving as much or more in the way of monthly wages than they can hope to get in the Southern States, and that the demand which the Memphis Convention is about to imagurate must be met by new importations of coolies direct from Asia. If the wages fixed upon at Memphis be satisfactory, he will engage to enter at once into the business of bringing them across the Pacific Ocean, and thence direct to the Southern lands.

STATE TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 13.—The Committee appointed by the late State Temperance Convention met the Rev. M. McKear, and State Senator O'Dennell. The Committee organized with B. E. Hale, President; M. H. Clark and J. W. Harcourt, Vice-Pesidents; H. S. McCullum, Secretary ; J. L. Bogg, Treasurer. The Executive W. J. Gree, J. L. Bogg, and N. N. Locke. The following

resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we earnestly urge the Temperance

Resolved. That we carnestly urge the Temperance voters of the State as a sacred duty they owe the cause to attend the jeacouses of their respective parties, and secure the nomination of delegates pledged to vote for such men only as will carry out the wishes of the majority of the Temperance people of the State.

Resolved. That we will demand of the next Legislature a law which will enable the majority of the loyal voters of any town, city or village or ward to prohibit the sale of intoxicating inquors or beverages, therein.

Resolved. That we urge on Temperanco men to enforce the penalties for violation of the present Excise laws, and will demand of the next Legislature such an increase of penalties as will tend to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages in the State.

The Executive Committee is authorized to represent

The Executive Committee is authorized to represent the State Committee when the latter is not in session under instructions. The plan of local organization is left to the Executive Committee. Messrs. Hale and O'Donnell were appointed to prepare and publish an address to the Temperance voters of the State. The Executive Committee adjourned to meet at No. 172 Wil-ham-st., N. Y., August 18.

THE NEW GRAIN MOVEMENT.

St. Louis, July 13 .- Henry R. Whitmere, Secretary of the St. Louis Grain Association, will leave for Europe in a few days on business connected with the through grain movement. The main object of his trip is to secure a line of suitable steamers to run between New-Orleans and Liverpool in connection with barges and steamboats on the Mississippi River.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13 .- In consequence of excavations for a new building on Main-st., an adjoining building, No. 183, belonging to the Russ estate, fell this afternoon, causing a loss to the owners and occu-pants of \$15,000 to \$20,000. Sufficient warning was given to the immates to allow them to escape, and no one was

6 THE COLORED EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION. LOUISVILLE, July 13 .- Delegates to the Colored Educational Convention are arriving by every conreyance, and the attendance promises to be large. Several speakers of ability, white and black, will address the Convention. It will assemble to-morrow at Wood's Theater, and continue in session probably two days.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. ... Luke Murphy was run over and killed on the Boston and Providence Railroad, on Monday.James S. Kimball of Boston had a leg amputated yesterday, after being crushed by a horse-ca which he was trying to enter at the forward end.

which he was trying to enter at the forward end.

... The East Hampton (Mass.) Rubber Thread works and the Valley Pump Company's works were totally destroyed on Menday, caused by an explosion of naphtha. The loss was \$140,000, and the insurance \$90,000, in Providence, Worcester, and Boston Companies.

... The walls of the coal depot of the Troy Gas Company fell in, yesterday, from the weight of coal, and falling upon the red-hot retorts a fire was kindled. Fortunately, it was soon extinguished. The loss is about \$10,000; insured.

...Lawrence Harps, a workman employed at Brooks's furnace, at Cauton, Md., whilel engaged in pushing a loaded car to the furnace, was instantly killed on Sunday, by the giving way of the trestle work on which the car was running.Yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Third Reformed Church, ou Tenth and Filbert-sis. Philadelphia. The flames first appeared in the organ, which was completely destroyed. The organ/cost \$4,000, insured for \$1,500; damage to the church, \$6,000; fully insured. The origin of the five is unknown.

The grand benefit entertainment, under the

THE CUBAN ENTERTAINMENT.

auspices of the Cubau Junta, is announced for the 20th the question careful consideration and am of the opinion that the true construction of the statute referred to the main line of the Pacific Railroad, intended in the eleventh section thereof, commences at the one hundredth meridian longitude west from Green when had terminates at the eastern boundary of the State of California. Very respectfully.

THE NEW-ORLEANS REVENUE FRAUDS.

NEW-ORLEANS REVENUE FRAUDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 13.—The sugars under the friends of Cuba may have left on hand after buying legate here have been appraised on a gold basis. Nearly seizare here have been appraised on the same basis. The inst., at the Academy of Music. The programme inPRICE FOUR CENTS.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

THE CUMBERLAND TABLE LAND. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 12.-For several years accounts have been published in northern papers of the inducements which the Camberland table land presents to the Northern settler. for it was reported remarkabably healthful and fertile, that the wild grass sustained stock the year round, that it excels for fruit, and land was cheap; in short, that it was the most favored region in our whole country; and as THE TRIBUNE had printed a good deal to this effect, I thought it my duty to go thither. On arriving at Knoxville I found few who could inform me how I should reach it, although the Cumberland mountains were in sight, but they stretch through East Tennessee into Virginia, a distance of several hundred miles. At last I met a land agent who had been to Crossville, the county seat of Cumberland County, and found it necessary to return to London. Having reached this place I was to take a steamer down the Tennessee to Kingston, some 3 miles, whence I was to find means for reaching the table land. Getting off the train I went on foot with half a dozen other passengers over a hill, then came to a gate, and passing through a corn-field we reached a small steamer ready to take us aboard. This boat had but recently been put on the route; and it was the only passenger craft between Knoxville and Chattanooga, a distance of several hundred miles, and yet during most of the year there are about 2} feet of water, even on shoals.

The Tennessee is a beautiful stream, and in some respects resembles the Connecticut. The scenery along the banks is pleasing, hills are varied with level fields, but for the most part the view is of an extensive valley which, in productiveness, is considered equal to any other part of the South. During the latter part of the Winter season much of this vallev is overflowed, when a rich deposit is left, but there are many elevations which the water never reaches, and at no other season does this overflow occur. The only crops I saw growing were wheat and corn, but the wheat did not seem heavy. Corn is said to yield an average of 60 bushels to the acre. The price of these river farms ranges from \$25 to \$100 per acre, much depending on the amount of hill lands included.

The size of the farms is from 400 to 1,200 acres, ometimes as high as 2,000 acres, and the improvements, for the most part, consist of a farm house, which sometimes is a frame and well built, but generally it is of logs with a rough stable and no barn, and a seedling orchard, which to a Northern man are no improvements at all. The houses, so far as appeared from the boat, were from three to six miles apart, but the beautiful building sites facing the river seem never selected, on the contrary, the houses are located not far from a gully, probably to be near a spring, and the general appearance of the region is similar to a devastated one, that is, to a a Northern eye. Why the land should be so dear will surprise many readers, but in the grain region of the South, which extends well into Georgia, land is always valued according to its ability to produce corn, which. I would say, as the result of many inquiries, sells on an average at \$1 a bushel, and in general terms it may be stated that land will sell for about one-third more dollars per acre than it will produce bushels of corn. We made several landings in the 30 miles, and a few passengers, and a few hundred pounds of freight, were transferred, and after a run of two hours we entered the beautiful Clinch River, and landed at the town of Kingston.

Before the railroad was built around the mountain to Nashville, Kingston was a place of importance, for it was the last town on the eastern side. It suffered some during the war, and is now improving a little. I found that it was 35 miles to Crossville, and that neither buggy, nor a saddle horse was to be had, but a proposition was made to take me in a two-horse vehicle, to be over a day in getting through, for \$25, which was rejected. Finally, a nice looking horse was obtained, but as no one could say whether he was easy to ride, I concluded he was a hard customer, ferry, fare 10 cents, and I started late in the morning, A fellow horseman, who had been in the Confederate army, and who had not dared to return until lately, was going a few miles, beguiled the way by pointing out places in the wood and near log houses where men had been killed. Most of the farms are poor, having been cropped with corn until exhausted. The soil is a clay loam, with a large admixture of gravel and flint, which I would call chert, well adapted to fruit and wheat-growing if kept up with clover or other fertilizer, but otherwise soon made barren, for the chert on decomposing, contains no element of fertility for restoring the soil. Around Post Oak Springs blue limestone comes to the surface, the soil is rich, most excellent wheat, oats and corn were growing. East Tennessee seems nearly divided into these two varieties of soils, one of which is valued at from \$3 to \$6 an acre, and the other from \$10 to \$100. A farm abounding with chert and run down is not worth having, whatever the man who wants to sell may say, and it is important for Northern men seeking for farms to bear this distinction in mind.

From the early settlement of East Tennessee, immense quantities of corn, wheat and bacon, have been produced and shipped during the Fail and Winter down the Holstein, French, Broad, and Tennessee, to points accessible to the cotton regions; Kentucky has contributed the same products, and in addition mules, and thus these two States in a great degree have furnished the means of existence to the cotton sections lying southward. The general system adopted by the common farmers of East Tennes see, was to grow corn year after year, with per haps a few acres in wheat, and when the land could yield no more, it was abandoned. Latterly clover has been sown on limestone land, and now there are fair stands, but on the flinty farms it grows only on parts of fields having barren slopes and hillsides, and often level fields themselves desolate, or where wheat and oats are sown, the barrenness is painfully apparent in the conviction that the seed will scarcely be returned. I saw several Ohio farmers looking for farms who wondered why wheat even in good fields should look so well, when it was evident that the plowing had been of the most super-

ficial kind. Ten miles from Kingston I found a new enterprise in the town of Rockwood, grown around a blast-furnace, organized and put in operation by Gen. Wilder, who did notable service in the battle of Chickamauga. Fosiliferous and other kinds of ore are found in abundance, ranning in veins parallel with the mountain: limestone is on the spot, and also bituminous coal of superior quality, as it contains no sulphur. Railway tracks, or tramways, lead directly from the beds of these three minerals to the furnace, and in addition, is a track four miles long to the Tennessee River, where the iron is shipped. It is only about a year since the first blow was struck, and now they are in full operation, and when I was there a sale of their iron had been made at Atlanta of the value of \$55,000. About one-half of the coal being dusty, is coked, while the coarse coal is deposited directly in the stack. They run night and day the year round, and their average production for 24 hours is 17 tuns. Having visited the works at Iron Mountain, Mo, where are the most wonderful deposit of iron in the world. I am inclined to believe that iron is made full as cheap at Rockwood, for the reason that coal is so accessible, while the means of transporting the metal are about equal. The Iron Mountain iron, however, is made of charcoal, but their wood is nearly exhausted. On making inquiry, I find that there are many places in the range of the Cumberland Mountain where iron can be made with equal advantage, and it seemed to me that the town of Kingston presents opportunities scarcely surpassed, since the materials required can be conveyed in barges directly from the banks of the Clinch and the Tennessee to the furnace. This opening for the manufacture of iron cannot remain long unimproved.

On leaving Rockwood for Crossville, I was told that I would save two miles by, scaling Walden's ridge immediately before, and about 1,500 feet high, and I was directed in a path taken by the mail rider. After reaching the top of the mountain with great difficulty, leading my horse by his bridle, and pursuing the path for some time, I found it descended into such such sulfs that I was sure of having gone wrong, and in abundance, running in veins parallel with the